

President Roosevelt Doomed To Failure States King Gordon

History of Administration Traced at Strathcona Hall Meeting

N.R.A. UNSUCCESSFUL

Early Success of Policy Eventually Nullified by Refusal to Stabilize

THAT President Roosevelt has been attempting the impossible was the conclusion of J. King Gordon, M.A., in a lecture on the N.R.A., the third of a series of Monday-evening lectures given at Strathcona Hall. Mr. Gordon traced the history of President Roosevelt's administration, dealing with the causes of the failure of the N.R.A.

The President, the speaker said, based his administration on a serious study of complicated economic affairs. In his election campaign he promised a New Deal, but his great strength was in that he was able to refrain from revealing what his "drastic measures" would be. Curiosity was high as to what aces he held in his sleeve.

Spectacular Debut

He made a spectacular debut in the bank crisis of March, 1933. He declared a four-day banking holiday, and rushed through an Emergency Bill. He then brought in minor but interesting legislation in the form of liquor laws and others. His important economic policy was yet to be revealed.

The theory on which his administration was founded was that the basic economic ailments could all be traced to one cause: the falling price level, which brought with it decreased wages, child and woman labour, unemployment, loss of morale and class conflict.

Sought Just Price

He attempted to secure a just price, expecting from this re-employment and a new standard of living. He introduced his famous system of codes for fair competition, involving the award of blue eagles to the employers who responded to his appeals. The immediate result of this was an advance in re-employment. But a trend towards monopoly was discovered, brought about by open competition, a necessary part of the system. Code standards could not be lived up to by the small marginal producers. Omission of price-fixing in certain cases, in order to assist the small men, only brought a protest from the large manufacturers.

A leap in production was a favourable sign. In July 1933, production was practically 100 per cent of prosperity standards. Employment was 69 per cent. In September, however, production dropped to 75 per cent, but there was a tendency for the code for minimum wages to have a leveling influence at the minimum standard. In 1934 employment had again decreased, to a lower point than ever.

It has been expected that the purchasing power of the newly employed would tend to raise prices. However it appeared that it was monopoly, instead of the new powers of consumption, which had accomplished this.

Mr. Gordon summed up by saying that Roosevelt attempted the impossible in attempting to produce stability in a situation that refuses to be established.

Arts Basement Chorus Sings: 'Yo-ho-ho And A Bottle Of...'

SPECIAL to the McGill Daily by a Snooping Sniffing Reporter) Stop Press! Startling last-minute disclosures in the sensational discovery in the Arts Basement yesterday noon of a shattered and badly broken bottle of a certain shape, dripping slightly with a well-known and delicately-odorous liquid, indicate that red-nosed and blubbering Artsmen are on the trail of the miserable culprit who shamed society in his secret and absolutely unwarranted hide-away amongst the lockers of a medicinal potion of great value to man and especially Artsmen. Special investigators sworn in shortly after the event occurred report that they have uncovered clues which will lead to important developments. The accumulating crowds were at a high pitch of excitement and all wished to inspect the remains closely. A cordon of hefty students was formed to protect (ahem) the precious evidence. In this scribe's opinion, an autopsy would have to be performed to disclose any of that evidence now...

Questioning of suspects was instituted late last night by defence-attorney Riley, who nominated himself as protector of the innocent, et al. The

Dental Dance Being Held In Piazza Of Mount Royal Friday

NOVEL settings, Howard Simpson and his Privateers, and various other attractions are expected by the Dental Dance Committee to make their annual ball in the piazza of the Mount Royal Hotel this Friday evening one of the social highlights of the year.

The rapid ticket sale which has already surpassed last year's total promises success, graduates, pre-dental students and undergraduates in other faculties swelling the ranks of the Dental students in appreciable numbers.

The cabaret style of the piazza has not been changed although a novel arrangement is promised. Tickets are still available at five dollars per couple at the Union Tuck shop or from any member of the committee, headed by Gilbert Shulman. A special appeal is made to pre-dental students who may in this way become acquainted with the professors with whom they will later work and with dental undergraduates.

Engineers Visited Local Fire Station

Automatic Fire Alarm Control Described in Plant

SYSTEM FOOL PROOF

Expensive Equipment Records and Relay Alarms Visitors Told

The last word in fire alarm equipment and arrangement was demonstrated to the Junior Section of the Montreal Board of the Engineering Institute of Canada, when a visit was made to the Fire-Alarm Control Headquarters on Fletcher's Field last night. This building, equipped with the most modern system of fire-alarm and control, cost approximately \$1,500,000, of which \$850,000 was spent for equipment alone.

Along the wall of the control and transmission room which constitutes the major portion of the structure to which all fire-alarms are relayed, there is installed a system of panels which automatically give notice of any fire outbreak.

Immediately relayed This is immediately re-transmitted to each station in Montreal and the vicinity, and there recorded. The station to which each alarm corresponds depends to the region of conflagration. The system, though quite complicated, is nevertheless quite fool-proof, and in no case is there any occasion for mistake. Two telephone operators are stationed at all hours and give notice of all alarms by telephone.

This control room is about the size of a large auditorium and is big enough to contain additional apparatus if the city of Montreal doubles in population. The structure itself is heated by a system of oil-burners and blowers which warm purified air and send it through ventilation shafts to the various rooms. The station also generates its own electricity for the apparatus, and manufactures distilled water for the batteries.

Peace League Will Hold Student Mass Anti-War Meeting

International Program Against War to be Outlined

M. LAXER SPEAKS

McGill Representative at Brussels Congress to Describe Highlights of Gathering

THE highlights of the first International Student Congress against War, the significance of the congress for students throughout the world and its particular relation to Canadian University life, will be described by Mendel Laxer, McGill delegate, at a mass meeting in Strathcona Hall next Thursday evening.

Considerable attention both in Europe and America was drawn by the congress in Brussels, which attracted delegates from over forty countries, each delegate expressing resentment at the fact that educational expenditures were being curtailed in order to supplement war preparedness programs.

Originally for Geneva

The Congress was originally scheduled to take place in Geneva, but in the face of a threat of attack by the reactionary Swiss fascists, made the government prohibit the conference taking place in Switzerland. The same situation occurred after plans had been made to hold it at Lyons, France, and it was for this reason that Brussels was finally selected as the meeting place. This action on the part of two democratic governments was the cause of a resolution being adopted at the Congress condemning the attitude of a government in prohibiting a peaceful gathering, at the dictation of certain reactionary parties.

Machinery Set Up

The peace machinery which was set up by the Congress will be described in some detail by the McGill representative. Each university city is to have a separate committee and in addition there will be a world committee to co-ordinate the activities. Since the sole aim of the Congress is to unite all students on the one issue of opposition to militarism, it is in no way obligatory to accept its stand on Fascism. This provision is especially intended for American and Canadian students who have not had

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Club Will Discuss B.N.A. Act Reform

Political Economy Club to Meet Thursday Night

The Political Economy Club will listen to a discussion of the Necessity and Methods of Amending the Canadian Constitution at its next meeting, to take place on Thursday evening. The speakers will be Phil Vineberg, Arts '35, and Allison Walsh, of Law '36. The British North America Act will be the topic of both men. Vineberg will describe the attitude of Premier Bennett toward the situation, and will attempt to show that the plans of the latter cannot be carried out.

Walsh will analyse the B.N.A. act, noting the ambiguities in its construction. He will point out how they hinder administration at present, and the difficulties involved in their treatment. The remainder of his speech will be devoted to a proposal of changes which might result in a clearing-up of the sore points in the ancient legislation.

Bennett's recent declarations about the B.N.A. make it a popular topic of the day. Current publicity makes the subject a timely one, and one that should give the speakers ample leeway.

The meeting will take place in the smoking room of the Arts Building.

Osler Society Hears Two Papers Tonight

THE Osler Society of McGill will feature tonight at its monthly meeting two papers dealing with subjects of interest to Medical students. The papers will be read by F. Saunders and A. George Hanson. The former will discuss "Midwifery in the Seventeenth Century," while the latter will present a treatise on "S. Weir Mitchell." The Society will make plans for its annual Medical dinner, which should take place some time in March, after the reading of the papers. The Society, it is pointed out by the executive, is not to be confused with the Medical Society, which is holding its annual banquet this week, when Dr. Morris Fishbein will give an address.

Eminent American Medical Journalist Guest Of Society

SPEAKING before the Medical Undergraduates Society at their Annual Banquet this coming Thursday, January 31st, Dr. Morris Fishbein, eminent American medical journalist, will discuss in part "Irregular Practices on the Borderline of Medicine." Dr. Fishbein is the editor-in-chief of the Journal of the American Medical Society. He spoke at a Medical Society banquet here in the city four years ago. His subject then was "Quacks and Quackery."

Dr. Fishbein is a graduate of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Associate Professor of Medicine. During his career, he has written many books of great practical value to the physician. These books have been widely circulated. They include the Handbook of Therapy, New Medical Follies, The Human Body and its Care, Doctors and Specialists, and Why Men Fall.

Besides Dr. Fishbein's address, a complete program has been prepared and will be presented at the Banquet, which will take much the same form as in past years.

Reductions In Meal Prices Lure Many

Union Cafeteria Crowded as Low Prices Inaugurated

POLICY SUCCESSFUL

Announce Radical Changes and Attractive Tournaments For Near Future

The introduction of special feature-price luncheons and suppers as an inducement to new customers proved a complete success yesterday when the cafeteria was crowded at both meals. These low-priced meals will be offered today and certain days will be set aside for cut-rate prices in the future. The days on which these meals will be offered will be advertised in the Daily, while from time to time particular prices may be granted without notice, thus giving the regular customer an added advantage, as well as proving the advisability of patronizing the Union constantly.

Besides featuring lowered meal prices, the Union executive states that tournaments have planned for various dates in the future. These tournaments will include ping-pong and bridge engagements, and adequate

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Labour Club Studies Committee's Report

THE first meeting of the Labour Club this year will convene to hear the report of a special committee of four which was appointed before Christmas to look into the question of affiliation with the Student League of Canada and also to investigate the advisability of so doing. The meeting is scheduled for this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Grill Room of the Union. A talk on Unemployment Insurance will be given by Mr. Albert Moelmann, graduate student in Sociology and formerly on the editorial board of the Alarm Clock. The general business of the Club will be carried out at the beginning of the evening. The Constitution of the Club will be considered in respect to affiliation with the Student League.

Harvard President Brings Innovations

Cambridge, Mass.—Members of the sophomore, junior, and senior classes at Harvard College this year do not have to attend classes unless they want to. Moreover, they are not required to take the old half-term examinations in November and April.

Harvard is entering its 299th year and the second year of the presidency of Dr. Conant, who spent his first year observing the operation of the university and is now beginning to try out some innovations.

One of his plans calls for the recruiting of some of the most brilliant young men of the country for the Harvard College freshman class each year. This year the freshman class includes in its membership 10 Middle Westerners with unusual high school scholarship records. Ultimately President Conant hopes to have 10 per cent of each first year class made up of such students.

National Research Science Bursaries Stress Scholarship

Applications Must be Sent to Ottawa by March 1st

\$550. HIGHEST AWARD

Limited Number Available This Year Due To Drastic Reduction In Appropriation

GRADUATES with high distinction in scientific study; those who have already done some original graduate research in science; and those who have given distinct evidence of capacity to conduct independent research in science are eligible for the series of bursaries, studentships and fellowships which the National Research Council is granting in 1935, according to a recent announcement.

More than ever before it is necessary that applications be strictly confined to candidates with outstanding records, due to the fact that a drastic reduction in the appropriation available this year has been made. It is pointed out that an outstanding record for both undergraduate and graduate course is considered essential to merit an application, which should be made direct to "The Secretary, National Research Council, Ottawa."

The limited number of bursaries available are of the value of \$450 and are open to award to those applicants who have graduated with high distinction in scientific study, while the studentships, valued at \$500, are available to those who have already done some original graduate research in science. The fellowships, valued at \$550, are available to those who have given distinct evidence of capacity to conduct independent research in science.

The aid of scientific research by Canadian students in Canadian universities is perhaps the most important reason for the granting of these awards, as it is felt that a stimulation in endeavours along these lines cannot help but be of benefit to the country at large, in the years to come.

Policy of Council

The National Research Council has granted awards of this type for some years past with this end in view and many students have benefited by them

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Circle Meets Twice Within Single Week

To be Guests of Shaure Zion Congregation Friday

Activities of the Maccabean Circle for the week include an extra-curricular meeting. Members of the Circle will be the guests of Shaure Zion Congregation this Friday evening at its regular service at 8.15 p.m. In a symposium on "Jews and Minority Rights," the participants will be Ben Schechter, Morton Godine, and Sydney Friedman. All members are urged to attend, as this service is being held in honor of the Jewish students at the University.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Circle will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2.45, in the Union Grill Room. The guest speaker will be Mr. David White, graduate of Harvard University, and President of the American Maccabean organization. He is also manager of the forthcoming Maccabead to be held in Palestine in April. Mr. White, besides being an outstanding athlete and a university graduate is a well-known figure in American life, and will undoubtedly have a message of interest to deliver.

Co-ed History Will Be Outlined Tonight

Marjorie Smith Reads Paper to Historical Club

The history of co-education at McGill University will be detailed to the Royal Victoria College Historical Club tonight by Marjorie Smith in a paper which she will read at the residence of Professor E. R. Adair, 493 Sherbrooke Street, when she will discuss the events that brought about the introduction of women to college life in 1884, and their comparative seclusion until the founding of the Royal Victoria College in 1900.

The speaker will deal with the fact that women were allowed in honour courses with men earlier than they were in the usual classes and that even these courses were specialized and adapted. The meeting will open at eight o'clock. The general opinion of the time, according to an advance statement of the address, was decidedly against the introduction of women into college life, and actively opposed any leniency on the part of the colleges proper.

Plans For Annual Newman "At Home" Almost Completed

WITH less than ten days remaining before the annual Newman Club "At Home" gets underway in the Mount Royal Hotel on February 8th, plans have practically been completed and everything is in readiness for what the dance committee hopes will be the gayest and most successful dance in the club history.

Those attending will dance to the scintillating strains of Eddie Alexander and his orchestra, featuring two pianos as usual, while a girl singer may also be in attendance in order that nothing will be lacking in the musical line.

In addition particular attention has been placed on decorations and other attractions in order that nothing will prevent a spirit of conviviality from pervading the ballroom.

Although tickets are reported as being in steady demand those wishing to attend may still obtain them from Frank Corrigan, Chairman of the committee, Ward O'Connor, in charge of the ticket sale, or any other member of the committee.

Dr. Douglas Gives Illustrated Lecture

General Properties of Astronomy Discussed at Engineering Institute

PHOTOGRAPHS FEATURE

Methods of Calculating Astronomical Distances Shown as Practical and Accurate

"In examining a subject, whether it be a science or any other, one is apt to regard it from a biased point of view, due to set conditions, and so the astronomer regards the stellar system from a platform falling through space, as is also the stellar system. Many of the observations are, therefore essentially due to this," stated Dr. A. V. Douglas, during an illustrated lecture, given to a meeting of the Engineering Institute on astronomy.

In early days, a certain group of stars supposed to be composed of eight stars, one man said he saw eleven, the first telescope showed thirty-six, today it is known to have thousands of stars. Much more useful than one eye for regarding the stars was found the photographic plates. The third method of splitting up the star light by series of prisms was then mentioned.

Direction Discerned

Dr. Douglas explained how not only the chemical composition of the stars were thus obtained but how the direction of other stars may be obtained, as to whether they were approaching or moving away from the earth in space. The telescope itself was illustrated by a series of slides. Eleven tons of machinery could be hair-line adjusted by the hand and the floor which the telescope rested could be raised thirty feet.

That Astronomy is not a separate science but an application of all advanced sciences was brought out by the application of the prismatic color scheme to the color of the elements in Chemistry, the Doppler effect of sound to that of light in order to measure certain movements of the stars and the calculations of such

Autumn Crocus Is No Pansy Clamour Siamese Producers

(Tyrol, Austria.)

SEATED comfortably on what might be mistaken for a ridge in the Tyrolean Alps, by a mere amateur, but what was really a somewhat battered green chesterfield in the Play-ers' Club Room, the co-producers looked up from their preoccupations, as the door opened. Your correspondent, armed with youthful optimism, and official instructions to find out the low-down on "Autumn Crocus," lurched into the room somewhat unsteadily.

"Get out!" Two voices barked in unison.

"I'm here to interview you," was the meek rejoinder. Two faces lighted up simultaneously, two chests were projected importantly, and two voices, in symbolic harmony replied: "Get out!" "What's an autumn crocus," insisted your intruder. Two brows creased and looked worried, but one managed to reply, "It's a kind of flower. Sort of June in January. It's a spring flower that blooms in autumn. I mean, an autumn bloom that flowers in spring. I mean, an autumn spring that flowers in bloom. I mean..."

Pictures Taken By Contestants Capture Antics Of Students

Photographic Contest Conducted by McGill Annual Proving Worthwhile

FINAL DATE EXTENDED

February 15th Set as Deadline For Submission of All Photographs

EXTENDING their Photographic Contest until February 15th, the Annual board have revised the component parts of this year's book, in order that the Campus Life section, which proved to be very popular last year, may be enlarged and be as representative a picture of college life as is possible. Photographs have been coming in from the various faculties, and while these are on the whole of considerable merit, a tendency has been detected to portray scenes which are more staged than natural. The portion of last year's Annual deleted to make way for the increase of Campus Life pictures is principally the Macdonald College section, which has been halved.

The group photographs of clubs and societies, the contract for which was given to Rice, must be taken before or on February 1st, in order to facilitate the production of the Annual, the editors state. The last day for write-ups is February 6th, these write-ups of the activities of clubs being typewritten and 250 words in length. Most of the societies are complying with these regulations immediately, since such a policy renders any chance of omission from the Annual negligible.

More Prizes Adding to the number of prizes to be presented to successful contestants, the Annual board has decided that ten Annuals will be awarded this year. In other words, ten undergraduates will each have a chance to receive an Annual free.

The innovations of last year will be carried over, and further novelty added. In this respect, class histories are being prepared, and a Fabricoid cover has been ordered. This latter item has in itself added \$150 to the total cost of the Annual, an expenditure which was not included in the net cost of the Annuals of the last four years.

One of the most important details concerning this year's book is that the price will be reduced to \$3.50, pro-

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Irate Professor Shows Ingenuity

Chicago, Ill.—Here is one they tell at the University of Chicago but we don't vouch for its accuracy: A faculty member of this institution, going off on a trip, wrote the following on the blackboard after his lecture: "Professor Linn will be unable to meet his classes today."

Whereupon a smart student walked up to the board and erased the "G" in "classes." Dr. Linn, realizing from the laughter that something had gone wrong, looked at the board and then at the offending student. Suddenly he turned, erased the "I" and stalked scornfully from the room.

great mathematicians, such as Newton whose works were grouped to form accurate formulae for the motion of heavenly bodies.

Autumn Crocus Is No Pansy Clamour Siamese Producers

"I see clearly," replied your correspondent, edging cautiously into the room. Looking around, he observed a woe-begone looking gentleman dressed in short pants with petunia colored suspenders, and an Alpine hat, crooning, "I Miss My Swiss" and "Why Doan Tyrol My Own." Your correspondent stepped back in horrified amazement. "What's that," he gasped. "That's Mahatma Gandhi, trying to get your goat," suggested Producer Stikeman. "It's Martini yodelling for a Jim Collins," added Producer Roth helpfully. "Martini?" Your correspondent was mystified. "Or maybe it's Nino Yourbiness," added Producer Stikeman, with a trace of truculence in Roth's tone. Your intrepid correspondent was alarmed. Taking a rapid glance at the yodeller, and casting a dirty look in the direction of the producers, who had by this time lapsed into a game of honeymoon bridge, he edged his way out of the Den of Iniquity, muttering under his breath a brief imprecation. "Heilgkreuzmillionenbombendonnerwetter!" he grunted. "The Bombers' Club ought to be Austraiated!"

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Our Congratulations

It is a great pleasure for us to be able to offer our congratulations to Dr. Frank D. Adams on his recent appointment to the Swedish Academy of Stockholm. Dr. Adams is at the present time, emeritus vice-principal of McGill, and for many years past has been a member of the staff. In scientific circles he is well known for the valuable and outstanding work which he has done in geology and paleontology.

Only the most distinguished members of the scientific world are appointed to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, and the election of Dr. Adams is not only an honour to himself, but also one to McGill. It is particularly in recognition of Dr. Adams' valuable contributions to the science and study of geology that he has been honored.

He will be a member of that part of the academy which selects the annual Nobel prize winners in physics and chemistry.

Economics And Economists

THAT economics and economists are held in widespread discredit is a fact which strikes most forcefully the eager student who has engendered a certain amount of respect and admiration for the broad principles of economic thought and the sound logic which is their groundwork. Though one perhaps feels that economic theories and forecasts are too far removed from actual conditions and too simply evolved to include the innumerable complicating and compensating factors which in the final analysis may change the whole trend of the development, nevertheless, general approval of the methods of consideration of the topic is evinced by most of those who have studied one or more of the various phases of the subject.

Although undoubtedly the antics of innumerable self-styled economists who, with their wild forecasts and loud boasts, have placed the whole body of economic thought in a most unfavourable light, nevertheless such encroachments upon the rights of true economists could not be deemed the reason for the lack of respect so prevalent among the so-called higher circles of business, politics and finance.

The animosity and disregard with which such leaders hold even the most talented economists indicates that if the fruits of economic study are to be utilized then a more satisfactory manner of presentation is necessary. The arrogant attitude of leaders in the commercial world can perhaps only be eclipsed by that of economists themselves, so a spirit of co-operation between them is something which verges on the impossible. Business leaders, however, have contrived in some remarkable manner to set themselves up as super-men and basking in such undeserved glory they have been able to gain a recognition which permits them accomplishing things which their merits would never justify.

The contrast with leaders of economic thought is so great that their apparent helplessness to contribute to the world of politics and commerce is almost explained. No effort to cherish their reputation is attempted with the result that their views hold little weight in most cases and their knowledge proves unfruitful. The constant bickerings in which economists seem to delight; the repeated criticisms of each other and each other's interpretations; and the engrossing statements and erroneous forecasts which they make apparently to gain recognition in a society which heeds them not are all fundamental causes for their back-seat position. The utter

lack of co-operation between them and the particular delight which they seem to experience in outdoing each other tempts them to exaggerate statements until they have little or no connection with economic principles but do damage to reflect upon those principles and those who study them.

Independent thinking is something which ought to be encouraged and independent viewpoints are natural results, however, if economists are ever to become instrumental in safeguarding and directing the affairs of the nation, as their qualifications most certainly adapt them, then they must certainly consider the necessity of inspiring confidence and to do so they must certainly safeguard their own doctrines. The complete abandon with which they have regarded this principle from their secluded corners has been in no small measure the cause of their present position and in order that their principles may be better understood and their judgments more seriously held a greater prudence in their expression becomes necessary. Practical considerations must be respected if practical gains are to be accomplished.

When, in the public eye, economists are little more than fortune tellers they cannot expect to be taken more seriously.

The Bookshelf

EXPERIMENT IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
 by H. G. Wells. 707 pages. Published price by the Macmillans in Canada — \$4.50.

IN THE latest droppings, or rather cloudburst, (707 big pages) from his prolific pen, Mr. Wells gives us the story of the development of his mind rather than a straight life story. Moreover, "Experiment in Autobiography" is not just a record of the various phases, transitions and crystallizations of his thought wherein in haphazard fashion we might casually be told that at the age of ten he was an anti-royalist, at twenty a Deist and Socialist, etc., but a determined effort to select facts which make his evolution to his present status—that of an "Open Conspirator" towards a World State—a natural and understandable one.

The idea of a world state is Mr. Wells' passion and life. It embodies his philosophy. He exists for it. Now Mr. Wells probably meant to write an autobiography. "Experiment in Autobiography" begins in the best conventional manner with details about the author's humble antecedents, the poverty of his early life, the scant formal schooling of young Bertie, etc. In fact up until the time that Wells began to be known (about 1900) the book is an autobiography. But in the last 300 pages the World State, which up to now had often popped up but had always popped back into its decent place, gets the better of the author. Whether it be by a review of his many books, or just straightforward talk, or by pen portraits of people he does not like, Mr. Wells never stops harping on the same subject. If this reviewer had to pass an exam on the life of Mr. Wells after 1900 on the basis of information in "Experiment in Autobiography," he would work his way out of college forthwith.

Once in a while during the last half, the author betinks himself of a little trip to Russia or America. He may even spend a page here or there on his peregrinations, but it is like having some tea with your sugar. No one denies that one's ideas may take a leading part in an autobiography but when assaults are made on public figures (some of whom Mr. Wells knew but slightly or not at all) merely to illuminate by contrast his new Utopia, then we begin to wonder whether the balance is not swinging nearer propaganda than autobiography. Mind you, there are notes in this idea that sound all right, but there is a time and a place for everything.

One thing about this book—it is always interesting, no matter whether the subject is Wells, love, biology, education, the Great War, politics, or an old stand-by—the World State. Though far from a stylist—he is careless, often painfully un-literate and Henry James claims Mr. Wells violates every sacred precept of writing—yet he more than gets away with his slapped-down, take-it-or-leave-it form. Once in a while there are flashes of brilliant writing, full of pungent expressions and neatly turned phrases. But Mr. Wells is more intent upon the content than the form. When speaking of himself he makes a tremendous effort to be frank and fair. If at times his frankness seems a bit fulsome, particularly when he deprecates himself unwarrantedly and disingenuously, his outspokenness on general topics like marriage, religion, etc., seems always wholly justifiable because of its sincerity and lack of cheapness. This impression of sincerity pervades the book so when he says that "Hitler's mind is almost the twin of my 13 year old mind," we feel that he is not just catering to popular feeling.

Adding to the interest in the book are a score or so of pen portraits of prominent people of his day—Harris, Glissing, Shaw, Bennet, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Balfour, Lenin, Stalin, etc. All these are treated boldly, some with considerable insight as in the case of Northcliffe, who is analyzed as having neither the trained mind nor the large philosophic background necessary to sustain his important burden. We must remember that Mr. Wells considers himself as outsider, freely admitting that he lives before his time. Thus we are given a different slant on public idols from that

gained by uncritically accepting what the powers that be tell us about them. This reviewer cannot vouch for the justness of these sketches but it was tickling, to say the least, to hear Sir Edward Grey and Lord Tyrrell referred to as having "governments-moulded minds," Marx as "sterilizing socialism for half a century," Lord Haldane as "floating on strange compensatory clouds of his own chihlation," Prout as "less documentary and entertaining than an old local newspaper."

Mr. Wells' ideas are clearly defined. There must be community of property in women as well as in land. But this need not predicate sexual promiscuity. Three loud but dubious cheers! "A classical education breeds nothing but ghosts, ignes fatui and infectious." This may be true but it lacks force when the probability is that ignes fatui, a pluribus unum and ipso facto comprise Mr. Wells' knowledge of the classics. But his main thesis is fundamentally sound — a teaching of Biology, History, and Human Ecology in a similar manner all over the world. A more or less common ideology, rather than a chauvinistic "kultur" is always a help to world peace (see our questionnaire on war). In some of the aspects of his planned world, Mr. Wells proves refreshingly naive. But the idea on the whole is commendable and naive is at worst, a venial sin.

Incidentally—the book is worth reading.

E. H. C.

MORDUBAL, a novel by Karel Capek.
 1934. London: George Allen and Unwin.
 Ltd. 249 pp.

ONE would find it difficult to recognize in this novel the Karel Capek who wrote "R. U. R." and "The Absolute At Large." In an attempt to give a profound psychological significance to mere incident, the famous Czech satirist has turned out a book of little force and of only a specious depth, entirely lacking in the brilliance for which he is known.

He describes the thoughts of Juraj Hordubal, a former Czechoslovakian farmer who is returning to his country and his wife Polana after spending eight years as a miner in America. As he cannot read or write Juraj has not communicated with his wife for several years, since the time when the man who had come to America with him had died.

Meanwhile Polana has been living with Stepan Many, who is the helper on the farm she has bought with the money Juraj has sent her from America. This is of common knowledge in the town of Kriva, where the farm is situated, and Polana is commonly hated there for both this and the arrogant air she has assumed.

On his return, Hordubal does not suspect this attachment, and is surprised and hurt by the cold reception he receives. He tries pitifully to please his wife, but fails completely. He hears talk in the village about Polana's morals, but refuses to believe it, although he sends Stepan away to protect his wife's name. The frigid treatment he gets after this, however, forces him to recall Stepan, but he makes him promise to marry his daughter Hafsa so that Stepan will be looked on by the village as a member of the family rather than Polana's lover.

On Many's final refusal to do this he sends him away again. After this, he finally observes a clandestine meeting between the two lovers, and is forced to believe what he has heard of his wife. The next day he is stabbed while he sleeps, with the result that Polana and Stepan are found guilty of murder.

Capek has attempted a study of character by the means of reproducing the thoughts of his protagonists. In the case of Juraj Hordubal he has been successful, but Polana and Stepan Many remain mysteries to the reader until the end. The story itself is a sordid, uninteresting one, due to the over-emphasis placed on a character portrayal which fails. At that, it repays reading just as an example of how even a great author such as Capek can go wrong when he tries to do something for which he is unfitted.

S. G. C.

Music Review

Montreal Orchestra

LAST Sunday evening's concert of the Montreal Orchestra presented two works new to local audiences. Of these the most important was the first symphony of Jean Sibelius; the other was an amusing little ballet-piece by Pierné, entitled "The Entrance of the Fauns."

The programme opened with the third of Bach's Brandenburg Concertos, the one for strings in G. This work is played through without a pause. The effect is a marvel of grace and constant, lively motion. It is eminently refreshing music. The string section of the orchestra excelled themselves in the performance, digging in with verve and great precision of attack.

Then followed the Sibelius Symphony No. 1 in E minor. The Finnish master's first endeavour in the symphonic line shows more the influence of continental music than one would have expected from his other works. There is nothing slavish or imitative, however, for the work gives ample evidence of his severely individual style. There are a number of full, warm-blooded melodies, rather than the usual series of melodic wisps, set out in a sort of mosaic. The orchestra worked hard over the difficult score, and produced a very satisfactory first performance, in spite of the cold on the stage. The brass were very much in evidence, perhaps a little too evident for the good of the whole. The symphony seemed to impress the audience, but should prove even more satisfactory upon second hearing.

After the intermission Pierné's "Entrance of the Fauns" pleased the house enough to be repeated. Delius' beautiful "Walk to the Paradise Garden" was given a careful rendering, and Wagner's boisterous "Meistersinger" overture brought the evening to a close.

Fine Programme Tonight

THE Harisay String Quartet, under the auspices of the Friends of Chamber Music Society, will present a programme of quartets tonight at 1177 Mountain Street. The Society welcomes students to these concerts. The Quartet is composed of: Vito Harisay, Mlle. Therese Rochette, Eric Sorbonne, and Victor Schenker.

The programme includes: The "Emperor" Quartet, Haydn; Quartet in A major, Op. 18, Beethoven; Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 3, Brahms.

F. N. G.

A Professor Probes Public Opinion

By Edward Price Bell

(Mr. Bell, a distinguished journalist and European correspondent during the War, is in Europe now, interviewing statesmen and heads of governments, for a series of articles beginning next week in The Literary Digest. The Association of College Editors arranged for Mr. Bell to write a series of articles dealing with the part that college faculties and undergraduates are playing in European affairs. His interview with Professor Gilbert Murray is the first of these articles written exclusively for A.C.E.)

"Our Peace Ballot has awakened astonishing interest throughout Great Britain, and gives every promise of a complete clarification of the thought of this country on what we regard as the most important political question in the world."

The speaker was a rather slight, trim-looking, high-browed, keen-eyed affable man of the study, Great Britain's foremost scholar in politics, Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, Chairman of the League of Nations Union, forceful, brilliant, and sometimes wittingly caustic in debate. As he spoke, the Professor sat in his chair at the headquarters of the Union in London, surrounded by a scene of great activity, men and women almost feverishly busy with the many features of the Union's work.

"This clarification of thought was necessary," continued the Professor. "It was known, to be sure, that we all preferred peace to war; rejected utterly, as a nation, the doctrine that war is good for people. We are not asking our citizens the absurd question whether they favour peace. But a number of other relevant things were far from clear, so far from clear, indeed, as to be diametrically in dispute."

"For example, nobody could say with authority what the country really felt and thought about our obligations under the Covenant of the League, especially the obligation to fight for peace, if necessary. Eminent persons averred that we were bound by all our obligations; eminent persons averred that we were bound by none of them; that we were free to act as we might elect. The same was true of Locarno. Some asserted that Locarno bound us, and some asserted that it did not."

"Even the League itself, the question of whether we wished to stay in or get out, had been enveloped in fog, some declaring that we thought more of the League than ever, and some retorting that we were notoriously sick of it and eager to be forever shut out of it. What was actually true, nobody could tell. Elections could shed no real light on these questions, for in the elections were involved so many issues of such diversity of character — Free Trade or Protection, Empire Free Trade, India, the school age, housing, income tax, the House of Lords, the Sedition Bill, Socialism, Fascism — that the public judgment on the League was unascertainable."

"All this contention and confusion was bad, bad for us morally and mentally, extremely bad for the cause of peace. As a matter of fact, it threw the whole world into a deplorable state of uncertainty. How could foreign nations estimate their defensive situation if they could not be sure whether Great Britain was, or was not, determined to fulfil in both spirit and letter what were considered her commitments under the Covenant

and in the Treaties of Locarno? The whole position was a threat to the collective system of keeping the peace, and a movement was starting in the direction of the old system of armed group hostility and inescapable war."

"We liked none of it — we of the League of Nations Union in Great Britain. Lord Cecil, a leader, surely, of high sanity, unquestioned patriotism, and great public authority in Great Britain, took the initiative for a drastic clearing up of all the matters in doubt; respecting British sentiment and opinion touching peace and how to maintain it. The Peace Ballot was the result. It isolates the questions at issue, separates them from election excitement and distractions, gives them acute definition, and elicits unmistakable answers. We shall know, and the world shall know, where Great Britain stands on the peace problem. We shall still the hubbub of the disputants."

"Not quite. Repeating the vote now in is 97 per cent. for the League. The vote for sanctions is about three to one. Our interpretation of this phenomenon is that a considerable number of citizens who believe in the unabated peaceable activity of the League are doubtful of its power to serve peace by applying either economic or military penalties. These voters appear to think that only war ever can react to war. Their confidence in the League rests upon its patient inquiry into facts, its strict impartiality, its vigour, persistence, and collective persuasiveness in the search for peace."

Is the cost of the League a burden to Great Britain?

"In the Vox Magna of the popular (but not very influential) hostile Press, Yes. Really. No. Sir Norman Angell has riddled the financial-burden-of-the-League clamour. The League costs us slightly more than \$1,000,000 a year at the present rate of exchange. The enemies of the League call it an 'enormous sum.' It is actually about one penny per head per year, whereas the cost of the armament system is about £10 or \$50 a year. As Sir Norman has pointed out, if we could save the cost of one battleship, and invest it at 3 per cent, we should be able then to pay, from the interest-yield of that saving, Britain's contribution to the League for all time, never asking the taxpayer for a penny more."

Your last word to the world on this subject of peace?

"It is implicit in all I have been saying: Let the men and women, the young and the old, of every country and every civilization pour more thought, energy, and money into peace-promotion. Let this thought, energy, and money join in an irresistible

stream of collective vigilance, courage, method, and action against war. Let them make the League of Nations what it ought to be, and well may be.

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 Baked Virginia Ham
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 Buttered Carrots
 Mashed Turnips
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 Custard Pie
 Cream Puff
 Ice Cream
 Coffee

Tea

Milk

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Soup, Meat Order with Potato and Vegetable
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Scotch Broth or Tomato Juice
 Chicken Pie
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 Roast Beef au jus, Yorkshire Pudding
 Mixed Grill
 Potato Croquettes Mashed Potatoes
 Carrots and Peas or Beets
 Chocolate Roll
 Hot Mince Pie
 Blueberry Pie
 Raisin Pie
 Grapefruit
 Ice Cream
 Coffee

Tea

Milk

30¢

Soup, Meat Order with Potato and Vegetable
 Bread and Butter
 Tea or Coffee or Milk

Ladies Served in the Grill Room

Bushwhackers Trim U. of M. By Decisive 9-1 Score

Redmen Fatten Averages Against Hapless Victims

Juniors Defeat Lafontaine 4 to 3 In Close Game

Byrne, Crawford and Anton
Score Two Goals Each

Team Stays in Play-offs With
Smashing Win

THE Bushwhackers avenged their two intercollegiate losses to the University of Montreal, at the Arena last night, when they trounced the French squad to the merry tune of 9-1. The team started right off at a very fast clip and never let up till the final whistle had blown. Leading in the attack for the Redmen were Byrne, Crawford and Anton with two counters apiece and Rolly Loftus with one goal and three assists.

Forwards Work Well
Still in the running for a play-off position the team are improving with every game they play and it is not at all unlikely that, even after the poor start they made, they will reach the desired place. Their passing last night left little to be desired and although they missed quite a few chances to make the score still bigger, nevertheless their shooting was much improved. Due to absence of Frank Gorman, and also to a number of penalties to the other defence men the work of the rear guard was at times rather spotty but this was more than atoned for by the splendid performance of Bob Pacaud in the nets.

Five minutes after the start, Anton set the ball rolling with a fine shot to the corner and Loftus was credited with an assist. A couple of minutes later Byrne was given credit for a counter, being the last Red player to touch it before a U. of M. defence man put it in his own net. The rest of the period was a ding dong battle with both teams turning on the heat but without any additional score.

Crawford Scores Tally

Each team scored once during the second session. Right from the face-off, after a series of passing plays between Crawford, Dadson and Loftus the former registered on a long shot from out near the blue line. About half way through the period Letourneau received a major for hitting Gagne the latter receiving a minor. Three minutes from the end of the frame, Tony Baril scored his team's only counter on a pass from Dessaulles.

With the start of the final session, the score stood at 3-1 but it was not long before Laurie Byrne scored his second of the evening. After four minutes of play Bill O'Brien, skating at a very fast clip along with his two partners, Byrne and Elwood staged a nice play that culminated in a tally for the former. Breaking from the defence and stick-handling nicely, Andy Anton circled the defence and raised the score to 6-1.

Pacaud Stars in Nets

Recovering from this collapse of their defence the French team started a counter attack and had it not been for the great work of goalie Pacaud, the score would have been a great deal closer. With only seven minutes left to play the Red team started to go places again. Loftus, who played a nice game all evening scored on a single effort. Two minutes later, Crawford tallied his second of the evening and with only a few minutes left Charlie Letourneau brought the total to nine with a goal from a seemingly impossible angle.

Loftus Gets Four Points

Loftus with three assists and one goal was the leading pointgetter of the evening, with Byrne and Anton right behind with three points each. O'Brien with a goal and an assist played his usual useful game. Letourneau turned in a nice effort on the defence although he spent a good part of it on the penalty bench. The Bushwhackers had seven penalties and the University three.

The line-up:
McGill: Goal, Pacaud; defence, Letourneau and Doheny; centre, Elwood; forwards, Byrne and O'Brien. Subs., Dadson, Crawford, Loftus and Corbett.
U. of M.: Goal, Mathieu; Defence, Baril and Berthiaume; centre, Morin; forwards, Gagne and Dessaulles. Subs., Fortier, Lariviere.

Referee: Dawes and Carroll.

SUMMARY

First Period
1—McGill...Anton (Loftus)..... 5.31
2—McGill...Byrne..... 7.20
Penalties: Elwood, Letourneau.

Second Period
3—McGill...Crawford (Loftus, Dadson)..... 0.15
4—U. of M...Baril (Dessaulles)..... 17.10
Penalties: Gagne, Lariviere, Letourneau (major).

Third Period
5—McGill...Byrne (O'Brien)..... 2.55
6—McGill...O'Brien (Elwood, Byrne)..... 4.00
7—McGill...Anton..... 6.05
8—McGill...Loftus..... 13.00
9—McGill...Crawford (Loftus, Anton)..... 15.30
10—McGill...Letourneau..... 17.00
Penalties: Crawford, Loftus, O'Brien (3), Lariviere.

Interfaculty Swim Title Retained By Arts Tank Stars

Pete Bourne Helps Classicists Amass 30-point Total

THE Arts swimming team successfully defended its interfaculty title yesterday afternoon at the Knights of Columbus tank. The Arts natators garnered 30 points while Medicine came second with 19 points. Commerce, Dentistry and Engineering were far behind with 7, 6 and 1 point respectively.

Pete Bourne was the mainstay for the winners gaining first place in three free style events.

In the 50 yard free style event, Pete Bourne tied the record held by Sprenger and himself. Also in the 100 yard free style he tied his own interfaculty record. H. Savage of Commerce established a new interfaculty record bettering the old record established Wilson in last year's meet. 50 yards free style: Pete Bourne (Arts); C. Bourne (Dent.); J. Powell (Arts). Time: 25.2.

100 Yard Free Style: Pete Bourne (Arts); C. Bourne (Dent.); B. Penzance (Eng.). Time 58 sec.

200 Yard Free Style: Pete Bourne (Arts); Les Skinner (Med.); L. Shapler (Med.). Time, 2 min. 24.6 sec.

100 yard Breast: H. Savage (Com.); J. Wilson (Med.); F. Redewill (Med.). Time: 1 min. 14.2 sec.

100 Back Stroke: L. Skinner (Med.); G. McLean (Arts); J. Wilson (Med.). Time: 1 min. 18.6 sec.

200 Yard Relay: Medicine, Arts, Commerce. Time: 1 min. 54 sec.

Diving: 1st J. Mills (Arts); 2nd, C. Pineo (Arts); 3rd H. Savage (Com.).

Engineering Frosh Take Commerce 1 35-9 In Cage Tilt

Orr and Snelgrove Star in One-sided Victory

ENG. routed Comm. 1 by the one-sided score of 35-9 yesterday in the Interclass Basketball final for second-place teams. The Plumbers turned up with only five men but these completely overwhelmed the Commerce Frosh. The winners now advance to meet Med. I. The Commerce team was totally unable to stem the savage attack of their opponents, particularly Orr and Westman, who together hung up 24 points. Snelgrove and Crowley were also prominent for the winners. Novinger stood out for the losers.

Commerce (9)	Engineering (35)
Duncan (0)	Reynolds (2)
Dunn (0)	Orr (14)
Herring (0)	Snelgrove (5)
MacSweeney (2)	Crowley (4)
Novinger (6)	Westman (10)
Cornell (1)	
Conway (0)	
Love (0)	

Senior Group Scorers

Player	Points	Pen in
Bourcier, Verdun	19	14
Flannigan, Ottawa	14	18
Brown, Verdun	13	17
Cholette, Ottawa	17	9
Farquharson, Royals	14	11
Wahler, Verdun	13	10
H. Vermeil, Royals	12	12
Boudreau, Canadiens	13	22
D. Neville, Royals	12	22
Burnie, Canadiens	11	11
Miller, Ottawa	10	19
Olsen, Ottawa	7	18
Jokkus, Lafontaine	11	6
Porter, Canadiens	7	16
Arnaud, Canadiens	7	16
R. Lee, Lafontaine	9	15
Farmer, Victorias	6	15
Hills, Lafontaine	4	10
Drouin, Ottawa	5	11
Watson, Royals	5	11
F. Ranger, Canadiens	6	10
Shaughnessy, Victorias	4	10
M. Martel, Verdun	2	10
Martin, Canadiens	5	10
Fortin, Lafontaine	7	2
Deroche, Victorias	4	9
Pilon, Canadiens	4	8
Lamb, McGill	5	8
Godin, Ottawa	5	7
Thomson, Victorias	3	7
MacQuisten, Royals	2	7
Blanchard, Canadiens	2	6
Lorrain, Ottawa	2	6
Irvin, Ottawa	2	6
Duff, McGill	4	6
Morse, McGill	2	6
Davis, Lafontaine	2	6
Pratt, Ottawa	2	6
Thibault, Lafontaine	1	6
Lafontaine, Lafontaine	0	6
Crutchfield, McGill	4	1
MacNeil, Victorias	3	2
Meloche, Verdun	3	2
Robert, Canadiens	3	2
H. Vermeil, Victorias	2	2
Johnson, Verdun	2	2
Kilby, Verdun	2	2
Crosby, McGill	1	4
Blasell, Canadiens	1	4
Donnelly, Royals	3	1
Simpson, Royals	2	1
Tappin, Victorias	2	1
Wilson, Canadiens	2	1
Taylor, Royals	1	3
O'Connell, Lafontaine	1	3
H. Lee, Verdun	1	3
Taucher, Royals	3	2

(Continued on page four)

Slants On Sports

By A. G.

The Major Gets The Spotlight

RELATIVE to the mild frosts of last week concerning the Athletic Office, we are glad to report that all is once more love and kisses between the Daily Editorial Department and the hand that grips the pursestrings, and now that Messrs. Place, Gales and Sellar have more or less explained the situation with regard to finances, it remains but to present in his true light the keeper of the exchequer himself. Major D. Stuart Forbes has been around these parts for at least ten years and it's pretty safe to say that all but a fortunate few students know him only as "that qualified guy who makes us pay seventeen bucks for our thus-and-thus, etc., unprintable book of tickets." Insofar as it's not seventeen dollars but ten, and the coupons are really deserving of a lot more than the usual college phraseology accorded them, the statement appears a little inaccurate, not to mention unjust, unpremeditated and highly libellous. Notwithstanding, the Major really loses very little sleep about it, although one gets the impression that he occasionally becomes a little philosophical about problems like when does an honest man get his reward in this world, and sundry puzzling questions. For the real Major Forbes is about as little known as his poorly figure, his sheepskin coat and his superficially brusque manner are familiar. This department parked outside the managerial gates for a couple of hours last week until the home forces, exhausted, disgusted and defeated, gave, which is why we are in position to divulge that which should be news to the faithful. Major Forbes—he didn't say so, mind you; we gathered as much from the figures he reluctantly divulged—Major Forbes is a tragic example of the man who stretches somebody else's dollar so far that it bounces back smack into his own proboscis. He does a tremendous amount of work in the Office to keep down expenses, work like publicity, for instance, for which other colleges employ whole bureaus; he cuts here and slices there; officiates, appoints and propitiates; in short works like a beaver and gets the same amount of appreciation. The Major, as we have intimated, has been here about ten years. When he took over the reins, students had to pay all kinds of extra fees for sports—for example, five dollars for fencing, two for skating, two for tennis, etc., etc. In addition, they paid an athletic fee of five dollars, in return for which they received tickets to four football games. And of English Rugby, Golf, Swimming, Water Polo and Rowing there was nary a sign, while Skiing and Snowshoeing, and Soccer were a couple of very scrawny babies. Enter the Major. He organized all the separate activities, with the help of the Student Council, which raised the universal athletic fee from five to ten dollars; and in return each and every student was accorded the privilege of taking part in all sports, the number of which was greatly increased, and he was given tickets to four rugby games and an odd number of hockey games, at present it's even. During the course of the ten years, nearly all of which saw slight net gains of yearly incomes over expenditures, Molson Stadium has been improved, the Upper Stadium bought, the Field House repaired and eight brand new tennis courts installed, the latter only last spring. This is the sum total of his achievement—and the students rant and rave because the Office can't afford to buy them center ice seats in the Forum for the hockey games. "Yeah," quote the crabs, "they take it out of us guys and they pay for the Stadium out of our dough. Who needs English Rugby and all them sports?" Well, the answers to these questions are very simple. The Athletic Office organized all those sports for the express purpose of providing the students who were interested with facilities to pursue their particular bent, as well as trying to encourage the general student body to go out more for body-building activities even if they couldn't play the more intensely competitive sports like football or hockey. Anybody who complains about getting squeezed out of ten dollars has but to dig up a pair of old pants and a bottle of liniment and repair to the several classes of the Messrs. Bert Light, Frank Saxon, F. M. Van Wagner, George Vickerson (even pants are unnecessary for latter), where he will get more value for his money than any other organization in the city charging thrice ten dollars. And instead of beefing about having to pay off the mortgage on the Stadium, the grouch might try to shake off a little of his customary apathy and get Aunt Marthy and Uncle Ezra to attend the hockey or football games as paying guests instead of giving them his and the girl friend's coupons. In this manner, the gate receipts might be built up for those sports, the Office wouldn't take it on the chin, as it is going to do this year unless a miracle happens, to the tune of a four-thousand dollar deficit in hockey and about a similar figure in football, and it could then afford to buy better seats at the Forum for the students and maybe provide a knitting club or something for those who won't participate in anything more strenuous. It's a very strange paradox indeed that finds a student of the 'agin the government' variety taking an immense pride in the fact that his college's football rivalry with Toronto is over fifty years old and his college plays hockey against Yale and Harvard, and his college's soccer team trimmed a squad acknowledged to be the best in the States. Yet it is the cultivation of these same traditions, these same spirited contests which account for the spending of the greater portion of his ten dollars; and if he refuses to take advantage of what is offered him, he should at least have sense enough to realize that there is a commercial aspect, unfortunately, to that which pleases him. To sum up the situation, the combined students' universal fee is absolutely necessary to keep the Athletic Office's head above water, and at that only when the management is absolutely parsimonious, as it is at present. Major Forbes, in case we didn't tell you before, is a Scot and not at all backward about proclaiming his lineage. If all the students were to take even partial advantage of the facilities at their disposal, and the great majority of them are physically capable of doing so, they would find ample reward for their contribution. At any rate, no athletic fee, no system, no system, no fun and no glamour. And the only filip that the whole machine needs is a little spirit. Well, well, it looks like this started out to be a eulogy of Major Forbes, but it really ended as a challenge to the student body. Perhaps it's just as well. The Major could have no better tribute to his sincere efforts than the taking up of that challenge.

SPORTS NOTICES

FOUND
Man's wrist watch, after basketball practice last Thursday, in M.H.S. gym. Apply at Athletic Office.

COME AND SKI

An enthusiastic group of skiers from the Royal Victoria College spent a few enjoyable hours together on Mount Royal last Thursday afternoon. Ambitious beginners, some using skis for the first time, started on the gentle slopes near the Park Slide, then, gaining courage, concentrated their efforts in the regions of the Look Out.

Apart from its possibilities of developing the intricate art of skiing, this

affords an opportunity of getting several hours of vigorous exercise in the open air, an excellent break, after which one can return to lectures and studies with renewed vigour.

This week, on Friday, it is hoped that the same group, reinforced by many more, will meet either in R.V.C. at 2 o'clock, or at the Park Toboggan Club House at 2.45, for an afternoon's enjoyment of this splendid winter sport.

HOCKEY MANAGERS

All team managers are reminded that they must have their team pictures taken before February 1st. Appointments may be made at Rice's Studios. Intermediate and Freshman managers—1st sec note.

BADMINTON

The M.W.S.A.A.A. badminton club will hold a round robin on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, at 7.45 P.M. Will all those who are interested please sign the

Juniors Now Tie Vics For Second Place In League

Royals Overwhelm Vics 8-2 in Second Game Last Night

Kennedy, Pidcock and Kerrigan, Top McGill Scorers

THE Junior Redmen fell heir to another victory last night when they defeated Lafontaine 4-3 in a hard-fought contest on the Forum ice. The narrow margin which the Juniors kept to the final bell helps salt away a berth in the coming play-offs. A third place is pretty certain and the way is open to overtake the Vics in Second.

Finding themselves trailing two goals to nothing in the first eight minutes, the McGill team knuckled down to tally twice in the next five minutes on two advances on the Lafontaine net which gave the spectators a lesson in passing plays.

Two additional goals in the first quarter of the last chapter, after a uneventful second period, gave McGill a two goal lead which the opposition, now leading a strenuous attack, diminished almost ten minutes before the end. The last ten minutes saw a touch-and-go struggle on the part of the Redmen to hold the Lafontaine forwards in check.

Several McGill scoring averages were considerably boosted as three of the four goals carried with them double assists. Kennedy figured in three of the counters while Pidcock and Kerrigan both were credited with a goal and assist.

In the second game on the evening's card, Royals overwhelmed Vics 8-2. The Victoria defeat erased their two point margin over McGill and now both teams are tied for second place with ten points each. Friday night's game will give the Redmen a chance to lead their rivals and clinch a play-off berth.

Lafontaine: Goal, Gagnon; defence, Smith, Bellisle; centre, Royal; wings, Lachapelle, Marchelidon; spares, Forget, C. MacDonald, Tremblay, Leblanc, Rivet, Bertie, and Sheeran.

McGill: Goal, Tennant; defence, McQuarrie, Kenny; centre, MacDonald; wings, Pidcock, Kennedy; spares, Fraser, MacKinnon, Kerrigan, Grier, Walker, Doheny.

First Period

1—Lafontaine...Bellisle (Bertie)..... 3.58
2—Lafontaine...Tremblay (Rivet)..... 7.55
3—McGill...MacDonald (Pidcock, Kennedy)..... 11.28

4—McGill...Pidcock (Kennedy, Kerrigan)..... 13.00

Penalties: Tremblay.

Second Period

No score.

Penalties: Kenny Lachapelle.

Third Period

5—McGill...McQuarrie (Kennedy, Doheny)..... 1.00
6—McGill...Kerrigan (Grier, Kenny)..... 5.20
7—Lafontaine...Marchelidon (Bellisle)..... 10.38

Penalties: Royal, Bellisle, Grier and Smith.

register in the common room of the R.V.C.

SKIERS

The Canadian Ski Year book is now on sale at the Athletic office for 25 cents.

INTERCLASS BASKETBALL

Beginning of Championship Schedule.

Final for Second Place Teams

Wednesday, January 30th — (8)

Girls' Gym. 6.00 p.m. Med. I vs. Eng. I.

Thursday, January, 31st — (9)

Girls' Gym. 6.00 p.m. Med. II vs. Arts II.

Friday, February 1st — (10) Boys' Gym. 5.00 p.m. Med. I vs. Med. IV.

Mond. y. February 4th — (11) Girls' Gym. 6.00 p.m. Med. IV vs. Winner of 7.

(12) Girls' Gym. 6.00 p.m. Arts II vs. Med. I.

Wednesday, February 6th — (13)

Girls' Gym. 6.00 p.m. Med. II vs. Med. IV.

Thursday, February 7th — (14)

Girls' Gym. 6.00 p.m. Arts II vs. Eng. I.

Monday, February 11th — (15)

Girls' Gym. 5.00 p.m. Med. II vs. Eng. I.

INTERCLASS HOCKEY SCHEDULE

Wed., Jan. 30: 4-5 Eng. 1 vs. Com. I; 5-6 Com. 4 vs. Dent. 2; 6-7 Arts 3 vs. Eng. 2.

Friday, Feb. 1: 4-5 Arts 1 vs. Com. 2; 5-6 Eng. 1-Y vs. Law 2; 6-7 Theol. 1 vs. Eng. 2.

Mon, Feb. 4: 4-5 Theol. 1 vs. Com. 1.

Wed, Feb. 6: 4-5 Com. 4 vs. Eng. 1-Y; 5-6 Theol. 2 vs. Eng. 4; 6-7 Med. 2 vs. Dent. 2.

Fri, Feb. 8: 6-7 Theol. 2 vs. Arch.

Mon., Feb. 11: 5-6 Com. 4 vs. Law 2; 6-7 Med. 1 vs. Eng. 3.

some hints that are sure to help them greatly.

The leading competitors in the Freshmen section are Hobbs, Holland Weldon and Copeland. All of these men stand an equal chance and it is a toss-up who will turn out winner. Bob Walker stands out in the Intermediate class while McCarthy and Sare are expected to provide most of the competition in the Graduate Division.

Other entries for the meet are: John Powell, Williams, Fitch and Rudy.

FACULTY HOCKEY

Tues., Jan. 29: 5-0 Arts vs. Theology.

Thurs., Jan. 31: 5-0 Arch. vs. Law.

Mon., Feb. 4: 5-6 Med. vs. Eng.; 6-1 Comm. vs. Theology.

Tues., Feb. 5: 5-6 Arch. vs. Dent.

Thurs., Feb. 7: 5-6 Law vs. Med.

BASKETBALL

Practices are now being held for both representative college squads, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Boys' Gym, M.H.S.

the Height of Good Taste

GRADUATE TO GRADS Cigarettes

SAVE THE BRIDGE HANDS

L. O. GROTHE, LIMITED—An independent company, all Canadian capital, owned and operated by Canadians for over 50 years.

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Every Friday Night

No Couvert Charge

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AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL

\$1.25 INCLUDING SUPPER

Superb Dance Music by

Joe De Courcy

AND HIS TEN CANADIANS

Featuring

Cliff Splane, Vocalist

Ned Ciashini, Accordionist

SATURDAY THE DANCANT 50c

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Neilson's BURNT ALMOND FRENCH + STYLE + CHOCOLATE

The Aristocrat of all chocolate bars

FINEST SELECTED ROASTED ALMONDS

DELICIOUS FRENCH STYLE CHOCOLATE

You'll enjoy it when you want something entirely different

BE SURE IT'S Neilson's

NOTICES

UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
Davis, W. K. L.
Lovat-Dickson, H. H.
Ferrari, Professor E.
Hamill, Clarence
Kernell, Matt.
MacGill, Patrick
Price, Dr. Ruth
Richards, Berry

The Registrar would be glad if anyone who knows the address of any of the above names would notify him within ten days of the posting of this list. After ten days all unclaimed letters will be returned to the Post Office as Dead Letters.

SIGMA ALPHA MU SCHOLARSHIPS
Two scholarships of \$100 each for the present session and two for each of the succeeding four sessions have been presented to the University by the Montreal Alumni Club of Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity.

They are to be awarded to needy students of good academic standing and are open to men in any Faculty. Applications must be made in writing to the Registrar before the 31st of January, 1935.

ATTENTION, ARTS '37

All sophomores desiring class pins are urged to telephone the Treasurer, Parker Chesney, at ELwood 3567, in the evening after 8:00 P.M. All those who signed the list in the Arts Building are especially requested to telephone, as no pins can be held in reserve after today.

MUSIC CLUB

The R.V.C. Music Club will hold its monthly meeting on Thursday, January 24th at 4:15 p.m. Miss Cramp, of Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School, will give a lecture on Wagnerian Operas, with illustrations at the piano by Mrs. V. R. Mustard. Following this program tea will be served.

LOST

In McGill Union on Thursday night a booklet of unused Australian stamps. Will finder please get in touch with M. Gold, president of the McGill Stamp Club, Locker 496, Arts Bldg.

ARTS '36

The Arts '36 class picture will be taken on Wednesday, January 30, at 1 o'clock sharp, on the steps of the Arts building.

GERMAN DEPT.

The Department of Germanics will present a repeat performance of "Die Deutschen Kleinstädter," a comedy in four acts by Kotzebue, on Thursday, February 7th, at 8:30 P.M., in Moyse Hall. The public is cordially invited.

GLEE CLUB

There will be a meeting of the Glee Club in the Union Ballroom this evening at 7:30.

FOR SALE

1 School Algebra, Hall & Knight, 1st year. Call HA 7512, between 1:15 and 2:00 p.m.

LOST

Lost, a pen, maroon and black, on way down from Medical Building. Please return to Bill Gentlemen in the Arts Bldg.

BADMINTON CLUB

The McGill Badminton Club will play at the Union Thursday evening at 7 and Saturday afternoon at 3:30.

GLEE CLUB

Meeting to-night in Union Ballroom, 7:30 p.m. sharp. All members must turn out for practice for concerts.

CLUB MEETING POSTPONED

The meeting of the XY club scheduled for tonight at the home of Murray Brooks has been postponed owing to the illness of Professor Vlastos.

ATTENTION ARTS '37

Will the man who left the envelope for Parker Chesney on the notice board of the Union get in touch with a member of the class executive as he neglected to put his name with it.

MACCABEAN CIRCLE

A meeting of the Maccabean Circle is being held this Sunday afternoon in the Union Grill Room. The guest speaker will be David White.

MACCABEAN CIRCLE

Members of the Maccabean Circle are to be the guests of Shauro Zion Congregation this Friday at the regular late Friday evening service at 8:15 p.m. The following members of the Circle will participate in a symposium on "Jews and Minority Rights": Ben Schechter, Morton Godine and Sydney Friedman. All members are urged to attend, as this service is being held in honour of the Jewish students at the university.

PLAYER'S CLUB

There will be an executive meeting at 5:30 to-day. It will be short but important.

SCENERY

Will all the scenery crew please turn out today at 2 o'clock without fail as the production is only two weeks away. This includes the Misses Margaret Macdonald, M. Vello, J. Crocyn; and Bob Cannell.

Address Delivered by Harold L. Jokes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, at the Convention of College Editors, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., December 28, 1934.

I couldn't resist the temptation to accept your invitation and talk to you informally today. I have never seen so many college editors in or out of captivity. In my undergraduate days there weren't so many of us. The Chairman didn't tell you, but I was, in my time, managing editor of my college publication, which was the Maroon at the University of Chicago. I know it is lots of fun for you. It was for me. I suspect that some of you will like it so well, have such a predilection for it that you will become newspaper men after you leave college. I did for a few brief years, and repented of my sins and went from bad to worse and became a lawyer, and I became worse still and acquired a public office. So here I am.

There is one topic I would like to discuss with you, because I think it is particularly appropriate. We have heard a good deal during the past few hectic months about freedom. A good deal has been said about the loss of our liberties. I suppose you men at once related all of those assertions to yourselves and began to check up just what liberties you had lost. I haven't lost any myself, but perhaps I don't know what a liberty is. "Our constitutional rights are being invaded." All sorts of stuff like that is being said. Organizations are springing into being to preserve for us our constitutional rights and our human liberties. By the way that they are preserved to us, we don't know whether we are in danger of losing them or not. The latest organization is what—what is it? The Knights of Liberty or Liberty League. And I am sure that our liberties will be entirely safe in the hands of those gentlemen and their legal retainers who have sprung to the defense of those liberties.

But, while we are on the subject of liberty, I may confess that is something that I am very much interested in. That part of the Constitution of the United States that means most to me are the guarantees of the right of free speech, free press and free assembly. I think they are in the Bill of Rights in the first ten amendments. I haven't looked at the Constitution for a long time, but that is where they were when I last looked. And I don't think they have been deleted or transplanted or amended. I think they are still there.

I think all of us make the very human mistake of emphasizing that right which happens to mean most to us. We ignore the other rights. Now, I think all of those rights are equal. You know a lot of newspapers. I think in some instances, with tongues in their cheeks, purport to be worrying about the supposed effort on the part of the Administration in these days to abridge the right of freedom of the press. As a matter of fact, the press in the United States is freer than any press anywhere in the world, and always has been. If we had the same law of libel here that they have in Great Britain, a good many things that are being printed from day to day would not be printed. Truth is not a justification to a libel in Great Britain. It is in this country.

I don't know of any one in the country — well, no, in the Government — (there are some outside) who would restrict the right of freedom of the press. I think all of us would go to the furthest possible limit to maintain that right. I may say in passing that some times that right is perhaps split a little thin. License is some times mistaken for right. But we needn't go into that.

The point I am trying to make is that there are other rights which are just as precious, just as essential, just as necessary, if we are to maintain our democratic institutions, as the right to a free press.

Now, I submit to you that there are very few people in the United States who are interested in the right of free speech and the right of free assembly. I notice newspapers from time to time properly and justly are insistent upon the maintenance of their own right of free speech, openly advocate, and in many cases, condone a total disregard of rights which are equally embedded in our constitution, and which are equally important to us as citizens, namely, these other two rights — free speech and free assembly.

There are occasions in this country during times of industrial unrest where people are denied the right to rent a hall, to exchange views, to adopt resolutions; where people are denied the right to meet on a vacant lot, where meetings are broken up by the night sticks of policemen, by deputy sheriffs — those deputy sheriffs, in some instances, being employed, carried on the payroll of the particular plant against which, let us say, a strike may be in progress.

I have never heard anyone worry very much about the impairment of the right of free assembly if those who are seeking to maintain that right, and insist upon it, happen to think different from us. Now there is this out in your own minds. But if a group happens to entertain views, or wants to express views that are radically different from ours, we rather condone a suppression of the right of free assembly — and the same goes for the right of free speech. If they are of a different religion than we happen to profess, if they are of a different color of skin, their rights

don't seem to be so very important after all.

Now, it is dangerous for you, and it is dangerous for me to subscribe to the theory that fundamental constitutional rights may be turned on or off, just as you turn water in a spigot on or off to suit your own convenience. Once let the impression get abroad through the land and possess people generally that these rights after all are not fundamental, but are a matter of temporary convenience to a particular party which may be in power, and your rights don't amount to anything. And the man who today denies rights to somebody else, tomorrow may find that those same rights are denied to him. All you have to do is to see what has been happening in Russia, where constitutional monarchies and democracies became autocracies — either an autocracy of the right or an autocracy of the left — almost overnight; where rights of liberties that were supposed to be well established, which had been fought for and paid for at the cost of blood and treasure for hundreds of years, had been swept out of the window without giving them a passing thought.

We don't want tyranny in this country either of the right or of the left. We don't want communism or we don't want fascism, and the great assurance that we can have that we will go on our steady course, developing our American liberties in the American way, is to have a keen and tender regard at all times for those three fundamental rights — right of free speech, free press, and free assembly.

Now, I would like to leave this thought with you. A majority can always take care of itself. Some people have an idea that these rights are meant for minorities. Majority doesn't mean written word or any written constitution that it may do this and so. It always has the inherent power in itself to enforce its own will. These rights were intended to protect minorities, and the smaller the minority, the more it needs those protections. It is always the little fellow, it is always the small group, it is always those who are more or less inarticulate who need the protection of the law, protection of our statutes and protection above all things of the Constitution.

One thing has made rather an impression these last few months, and that has been to see certain gentlemen who go about the land uttering loud outcries about the invasion of our constitutional rights, the impending destruction of our liberties, the self-proclaimed "constitutional lawyer," you find him thundering forth his doctrines in the court of law where he is seeking to enjoin people from exercising rights which he proclaims himself to be the champion of. I have never yet seen one of those men go out and fight for a minority. It is probably mere coincidence, but the curious circumstance is that our great, or so-called great constitutional lawyers are men who appear in court, appear on the public platform defending the supposed invasion of the rights of those accustomed to privileges. You watch your daily press and if you ever see an occasion when Congressman James M. Beck, for instance, appears at any court or on any platform to fight for the right of an oppressed minority to consider freely any subject matter within the limits of our Constitution, or to express any opinion, I wish you would telegraph me at my expense; I would be glad to have that information. I have watched him year in and year out, and the group that is fighting for our civil liberties is really a small group of people who really believe in liberty, not alone for themselves, but for the other fellow, and are willing to make the fight, not for a retainer of thousands of dollars, but at a distinct personal sacrifice.

There is another thing that I want to say to you, from the point of view of the man who briefly was in the newspaper game himself. Be square shooters. Don't take advantage of the tremendous power that a man who writes for the press has to gouge his opponent. It is so easy to use great power unfairly and unjustly. And if you would only put yourself in the position of the other fellow before, by the twist of a phrase or the transposition of two or three words, you make the thing appear the contrary to what it ought to appear in all truthfulness, you will be doing yourself a service, and you will be helping to put and maintain the press on the plane that, generally speaking, everyone, especially inside the profession, wants it to be on.

And while I am on that subject, I want to say that while we are impatient sometimes, we think the newspapers go to extremes, they are so much more modern, so much more fair, so much more just than they used to be that there is no comparison. Of course a man ought to take sides; of course a man with convictions ought to express those convictions. We don't want everyone to agree with us any more than we want to be required to agree with everyone else. But there are limits within which honest differences of opinion can be debated back and forth, without indulging in personalities to an extent that isn't quite correct.

I think it is a splendid thing for you men to get together. I note from time to time that there have been occasions on some of our campuses where dis-

putes have arisen between staffs of a college paper and the faculty of the board of trustees as to what should or should not be written in certain particulars. I suspect that in all those instances, if I were personally involved, my own position would be to take the line of truth and stick to it, no matter where the chips may fall.

I think that generally speaking, our colleges in this country are free institutions within which men may speak and write and think the thoughts that they want to think, but I know that occasionally the reverse is true. I know that sometimes the traditional attitude of the school teacher asserts itself. He feels that the students, after all, are just students, that they are immature, that they aren't capable of observation on the high plane that he is capable of, and he may become dictatorial; he may want you to express his views instead of your own views.

But it never hurts in the long run

to stick to the truth, because truth wins through in the long run, and I think that goes particularly for a college paper. I think it is a fine sign that the college students today are more disposed than I am sure they were in my day to stand on their own feet, take their own responsibilities, and do their own thinking.

And one of the most helpful signs to me in America at this time of great stress and strain is not only the disposition, but the ability of our college students to do their own thinking. Of course, you get way out of bounds sometimes; all of us do that, and that is a good sign, too. I would rather a man would think, and think a little—quite a bit off-center—than not think at all, because if he is capable of thinking and using the set of brains that God gave him, in the end he is pretty likely to work that to whatever for him would be the true line.

The World Copper Situation

It is customary practice to divide world copper consumption under two headings, that consumed in the United States, amounting in normal years to approximately 50 per cent of the total, and that consumed in other countries. It is a commentary both on the general trend toward world recovery and on the part that electric power is to play in the developments of the next few years that copper consumption in countries other than the United States during 1934 was at a rate in excess of the peak year—1928. Consumption in those countries in November amounted to 100,000 tons, the highest on record, compared with an average monthly consumption of 85,500 tons in 1928. As a further indication of the upward trend in the use of copper, the consumption of electrical energy in Canada is now 20 per cent above the record of 1929. While part of the amount produced is consumed in electrical boilers, even this use of electric power implies increased use of copper products.

In spite of the high rate of consumption, unofficial estimates of copper stocks in countries other than the United States, have increased by 5,750 tons since January 1, 1934. There is some question, moreover, regarding the extent to which the high November record in foreign copper consumption was influenced by purchases in anticipation of the proposed copper cartel. Preliminary discussions of plans for international control of copper have been in progress over a period of months and the final meeting will take place in New York in January.

There are four principal sources of copper—South Africa, Chile, Canada and the United States. The output in the first three countries has shown rapid expansion during the past year and the percentage increases in African and Chilean production have been greater than that in Canada. Part of the growth is attributed to the rapidly with which the famous Rhodesian mines have been placed on an operating basis. Costs of production in these countries are very low and it is estimated that present world prices of approximately seven cents per pound provide an ample profit margin for many mines.

Since these South African and Chilean mines are primarily producers of copper, their output can be more or less readily adjusted to changes in world demand and these countries accordingly will be forced to bear the brunt of any programme to balance world production and consumption. Canadian producers, while anxious to cooperate, point out that unless the world is prepared to do without its supplies of other necessary metals, their output of by-product copper cannot be reduced. This problem has been recognized by the other countries interested in the curtailment of output and a proposal will be laid before the conference in January whereby American and other foreign producers of copper will endeavour to overcome this difficulty. Under this arrangement a joint pool will be formed to purchase Canadian by-product copper as it is offered and to hold it off the market until conditions warrant its sale. Although such a plan appears to have the disadvantages inherent in the accumulation of stocks which may overhang and depress the market, it is considered the most practical method of removing one of the major obstacles to an international agreement.

Aside from this proposed pool to hold Canadian stocks, few details of the curtailment programme to be discussed at the New York meeting have been announced. It is understood, however, that the organization may follow the system which has been successfully applied by the International Tin Committee, which controls world output of that metal. On this basis, production quotas for each signatory of the agreement would be fixed quarterly in relation to estimated world consumption. Reports vary as to the degree of restriction that will be imposed, but it is generally believed that the original reduction in output will be 20 per cent. As far as the United States is concerned, the plan will probably involve the restriction of exports and the regulation of output in order to prevent accumulation of stocks from current production.

The present situation in the United States is practically the reverse of that in other countries. Prices are high, consumption has fallen off and output is being maintained at low levels. In-

Pictures Taken By Contestants Capture Antics Of Students

(Continued from page 1)

vided that sales increase 25% over those of last year. Lists have been posted in all the faculties, on which students can sign their names if they intend to purchase an Annual, and in so doing as soon as possible, it is indicated, will not only aid the production of the Annual, but affect in all probability, the lowering of the price.

Peace League Will Hold Student Mass Anti-War Meeting

(Continued from page one)

occasion to keep up with the pace of fascism. One of the amusing side-lights on the Congress was the reluctance of many members to have their pictures taken. When the photographer entered the hall, a large number of the delegates hastily withdrew or covered their faces. This was, of course, due to the unusually large representation from the fascist countries, where all anti-war movements are illegal. All students are invited to turn out to the lecture Thursday.

National Research

(Continued from page 1)

in the past. The results to date of this policy have been considered satisfactory and a continuation of this plan is practically assured, despite lack of funds available for this purpose.

Full information concerning these awards, including application blanks and copies of the regulations, may be obtained from the Registrar's office by any interested candidate. Applications must be made before March 1st, according to the announcement, if they are to be considered.

Reduction In Meal

(Continued from page 1)

prizes have been purchased for the winners. February 4th and 9th have been set aside respectively as days on which the ping-pong tournament will be held, while the bridge event is scheduled for later in the month. Moreover a snooker tournament is in the offing for March.

Reading Room

The reading room on the second floor has been brought up to date by the addition of several new magazine subscriptions, amongst which is "Esquire," besides the stack of magazines already on the regular subscription list. The magazines have been kept in good condition and are available to anyone who cares to slouch in the not uncomfortable depths of the settee which line the lounge. The policy of the Union executive has in its scope still further benefits and reforms which will make the Union more of a gathering place than ever.

Berger, Verdun	0	1	1	2
J. P. Ranger, Canadians	0	1	1	4
GOALTENDERS' RECORDS				
Games Goals Aves.				
Mohr, McGill	9	19	2.111	
Seguin, Royals	12	27	2.250	
Peterkin, Ottawa	17	50	2.941	
Archambault, Can.	18	54	3.000	
Marteau, Verdun	16	57	3.563	
Powers, Royals	4	14	3.750	
Coutter, Victorias	9	33	3.644	
Gagnon, Lafontaine	17	34	4.941	

THE WORKSHOP

The tentative cast for "Who's Who" is as follows:
Mr. Simonides Swanhopper
Cedric Archbold
Lawrence Laurence
Arnold Drew
Mr. Bloomfield Bramblton
Reginald Annet
Matilda Jane
Mary Gibson
Cicely
Daphne Collet
Will they please meet Miss Douglas in the Music Room of the Union at 5 o'clock.

Rehearsals for "The Pop-Beller" will be resumed to-day under the direction of Betty Stewart. Will the caste please meet in the Players' Club Room at 5 o'clock.



TODAY

12 noon Women Students' Committee to meet with Mrs. Vlastos.
2:00 p.m. Art of Living I, Mrs. Gregory Vlastos.
Badminton.
2:45 p.m. Records III, M. E. Binmore.
5:00 p.m. Religion in Modern thought, Prof. MacLennan.

WEDNESDAY

2:00 p.m. Badminton.
5:00 p.m. Records I, George V. Haythorne

MISS YEOMANS TO SPEAK

Miss Nina Yeomans will meet on Thursday at 1:30 a.m., with students interested in Leadership in Religious Education among young people. All students are invited who lead C.G.T., C.S.E.T., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., or Sunday School groups, as well as others interested in the kind of religious education needed by young people today. There will also be discussion of the summer camps to be held at Cedar Lodge by The Religious Education Council.

Easy to Win—Easy to Smoke!

Once an art student named Timothy Teas Found himself both shortwinded and wheezy Till, wise man, he turned back To his Buckingham pack

YOU FILL IN THE LAST LINE!

For the best last line for the above Limerick received at the address below, on or before "February 9", the makers of Buckingham Cigarettes will award a tin of 100 Buckinghams free.

You'll find it easy to write a last line for this Limerick if you first light up a smooth, mild, throat-easy Buckingham. Take a long drag. Then get your pencil out—send in your last line today!

No Trading Necessary to Make Sale.

Smoke
BUCKINGHAM
—and Smile!

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Royal Society of Canada Fellowships

Ten annual Fellowships, each of \$1500, and open on equal terms to men and women, will be awarded in 1935. They are tenable at institutions of learning or research, save in exceptional circumstances, outside Canada. They are available for advanced research in Literature, History, Anthropology, Sociology, Political Economy, or allied subjects, in French or English; and in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Biology or subjects associated with any of these sciences.

An applicant for a Fellowship should be a graduate of a Canadian University or College, or should have received an equivalent training in a Canadian institution possessing adequate facilities in his particular subject, and, except in special cases, should have the master's degree or its equivalent, or, preferably, have completed one or more years' work beyond that degree.

Application forms and copies of the regulations may be obtained from Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada Fellowships Board, Victoria Building, Ottawa, Ont.

A copy of the regulations may be consulted in the Registrar's Office, McGill University.

Applications must reach the Secretary of the Board before February 1st, 1935.

T. H. MATTHEWS.

Registrar.